

# Weekly North Carolina Standard

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RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

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## North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum in advance. For the Semi-Weekly—Four Dollars per annum, in advance. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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Our regular rates of advertising are as follows: One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - \$1 00 Each subsequent insertion, - 25 cts. Longer advertisements in proportion. Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 50 per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

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## The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS.

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "A Supplementary Act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution," an election was held in the several Counties in the State, on the first day of September, 1857, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, as ratified by the people of North-Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the Year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Five, should be amended to read as follows:

"Every free white male of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

Those for a ratification of the said proposed Amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "Approved," and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, "Not Approved."

And, whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed Amendment, in the several Counties of the State, has been duly certified and returned to me by the Sheriffs thereof, and I have carefully compared the returns, in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast, at the said election fifty thousand and ninety-five votes "Approved," and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes "Not Approved."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby make known to all the good people of the State of North-Carolina, that the said proposed Amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the 32d year of American Independence.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Secretary.

Kansas Affairs.

It seems that the black Republican leaders in Kansas have changed their tactics, and are now advising their followers to vote at the coming elections, on the 1st Monday in next month, for delegate to Congress, members of the Legislature, and other officers. They declare their determination still to adhere to their bogus Constitution; but, under the belief that they will have a fair showing at the polls in October, they will take part in the election. Of course this is only an excuse, for they have known all along that Gov. Walker would protect them and all others in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The Convention to frame a Constitution for the people of Kansas assembled at Leocompton on the 7th instant.

Georgia.—This is the most flourishing State in the South, if not in the Union. The value of her manufactured cotton in 1840 was \$304,302, while in 1850 it was \$2,134,054. The value of her taxable property increased thirty millions of dollars last year! The State tax has in consequence been reduced to eight cents on one hundred dollars, or about one-twelfth of one per cent.

The taxes in Georgia are ad valorem—that is, each person pays in proportion to the property which he or she owns, of whatsoever kind. This is the true system.

Georgia was one of the first States to embark in internal improvements. Her system is now in a highly flourishing condition, and has been the means of conferring incalculable benefits on her people.

An Egg within an Egg.—Maj. Thomas, of Franklin, has sent us an egg about half the size of a partridge egg, which was found by one of his servants a few days since inside of a full grown egg.—George the Third was greatly puzzled to know how the apples had been put inside the dumplings; but how this little egg, perfect in itself, was produced within the full grown egg, is a question which will require a man of sense to answer.

This egg-traditionary production may be seen at our office. It would take about twelve dozen of the same size to make a comfortable quantity of egg-nog.

INTEREST ON VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.—The interest on the whole debt of the State amounts to \$1,700,000. It is paid half yearly, and about \$350,000 of it is paid in Richmond. The greater portion of the balance is remitted to New York and London to be disbursed to bondholders in those Cities. The interest accruing and due in July is sent to London early in June, so that it is always ready when called for.

According to this, the amount of revenue collected in Virginia must be about two millions of dollars per annum. The revenue of North-Carolina for the present year will be about four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Virginia is estimated to be worth eight hundred millions of dollars, and North-Carolina five hundred millions.

James M. Palmer, Esq., of Hillsborough, has been appointed Route Agent on the North-Carolina Railroad, in place of J. B. McDade, Esq., resigned.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

We copy from the Philadelphia Press, by John W. Forney, the following interesting sketch of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. The Press has not done him more than justice. As the South-Side Democrat justly observes, Andrew Johnson is "one of those strong representative men of a class which has a bright place on the roll of American glory—the purely self-made." He never enjoyed the advantages of an academical, much less of a collegiate education. He owes all his success, under Providence, to his own strong will and commanding intellect. Who can portray the struggles with poverty and want, the anxieties, the besetments, the sneers, the taunts, the neglect, the rivalries and the resentments, and the long and weary years through which he has gone up, as the ancient orator hath it, from "dirt to opulence"—from the low beginnings of the poor tailor to the proud heights of State and national reputation? But he is up there now, and he remembers these things only as connecting links between himself and the masses, from whose loins he sprung. And the great secret of his popularity is, that he is true to the people, and that his sympathies are ever with those with whom his lot was cast in early life. He is a new man, it is true; but he is not to be looked down, nor broken down, nor crippled in his course, for the people are with him; and so long as he is true to them, they will never desert him.

We are speaking now of the man, for there are some features in his career as a politician which we do not entirely approve.

Gov. Johnson's course in 1855, in relation to Know Nothingism, was very similar to that of Gov. Wise; and in both cases a brilliant Democratic triumph was the result. The only way to deal with that snake, Know Nothingism, was to crush it at once with an iron heel; and Johnson was the man to do it in Tennessee.

His election as one of the Senators from Tennessee, is now regarded as a fixed fact.

Andrew Johnson is a native of this City. He was apprenticed at an early age to the tailoring business, and worked for several years for a gentleman who is still living in this place; but, when about seventeen or eighteen, he purchased his time, or it was given to him, and with his bundle on his back, he walked to, and settled in, East Tennessee. He opened a shop in one of the villages, and soon after married. His wife was an intelligent and educated woman, and from her he learned his alphabet, and how to spell and read. The rest is told in the nervous language of the Press, as follows:

"One of those men of granite structure and of warm heart now lives in the Jackson State of Tennessee. His name is Andrew Johnson, the late Governor of that State, soon to be a Senator in Congress. We propose in this sketch of Governor Johnson no compliment to a friend, but a just portrait of one of the strong men of our day and time. He is what the world would call an impracticable. We knew him well when he was in the House of Representatives—a calm, quiet man most of the time, who bore the reputation among his associates of being too radical and too fond of impossible reforms. But when roused, he was impetuous and dogmatic. He was never known to yield a point. He rarely took advice. He seldom or never explained away his opinions. He rather delighted in alarming the timid with his roll of drastic advances upon established institutions. His land system and his scheme of electing the United States Judges would often make the dry bones quake and rattle. It was predicted that his ultra notions would bury him in fathom-deep, and that he would go back to Tennessee, and prey upon a broken heart, till carried to his grave. But any one who gazes into his dark eyes, and perceives his fine face, would have seen there an unquenchable spirit and an almost fanatic obstinacy, that spoke another language. Let us look into this strange man's history. It is a true story, but full of incident, so rare and so out of the common experience even in this land of sudden fortunes and rapid greatness, as almost to baffle belief. We hold it up to the young men of the whole Union as an example. We ask the boys in our common schools to read it. We ask the fathers and mothers, those who are rearing soldiers and statesmen for the future, to study the example, and to profit by the lesson."

Governor Johnson was in early life, and up to the time of his engaging in politics, a practical mechanic, having obtained a knowledge of his trade before he had acquired the first rudiments of an English education. During the interval of his apprenticeship, he learned the alphabet of his mother tongue, and thus, at the period of mature manhood, began to possess himself of those precedent acquirements necessary to the attainment of knowledge, which others more favorable by fortune and friends, obtain in early youth.

His first entrance upon the stage of political action occurred about twenty years ago, when he was chosen by the people of a Tennessee county, one of his representatives in the State Legislature. At a subsequent period he was again elected, and served several sessions in this capacity.

The zeal and ability which characterized his legislative career won for him so entirely the confidence and regard of his friends, that he was chosen by the people of his District as their Representative in the Congress of the United States. In this more extended sphere of usefulness he served several terms, constantly, though gradually and surely, winning his way into the confidence of the people.

In 1853, following immediately upon the heels of the Presidential election, when the State had been carried by the Whigs, he received the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor, and entered actively upon the canvass, which in Tennessee always precedes a general election. Gustavus A. Henry, a descendant of Patrick Henry, of revolutionary fame, and ranked by his friends with the most eloquent declaimers in the Union, was his competitor. But the "Eagle Orator," as he was termed by his supporters and admirers, soon discovered that his flowing periods, his graceful manner, and his lofty eloquence, were powerless when brought into contrast with the earnest and impressive eloquence, and the powerful and well sustained arguments of his adversary. Although Tennessee was at that time a decided Whig State, Governor Johnson succeeded in his election by a handsome majority.

The most critical, as well as the most important period of his political career, regarded in reference to its results, was in his great canvass for Governor in 1855, in opposition to the American party. His competitor, in the heated contest, was the Hon. M. P. Gentry, a gentleman of great personal popularity, and distinguished as a learned and able statesman in Tennessee. The contest began soon after the meteoric advent of the new party, and in the flush of its first unparalleled successes. In Tennessee, as elsewhere, many members of the Democratic party, without reflection, and apparently without a motive, contributed their numbers to swell the exultant ranks of the "Order."

Never did any man engage in the accomplishment of a task, apparently so hopeless, with more zeal, or a stronger determination, or a more iron will, than Governor Johnson in his grapple with this great adversary. Regardless of the advice of timid friends, who urged him to deal more tenderly and more gently with this madness of that hour, he followed up his first attack by well-directed blows, which fell thicker and faster as the canvass progressed until the entire State was aroused to a pitch of the highest excitement. All other questions of difference

were forgotten, or kept in abeyance, or merged into this one great absorbing issue, "Shall Johnson succeed or go down?"

It is related that at one period of this canvass he was waited upon by a number of his political friends, and urged, as he valued his success, to state somewhat the severity of his strictures, and to relax in his uncompromising hostility to the Order. Johnson was inexorable. "But," said one of the party, "there are conclusive reasons for the adoption of the policy we suggest, of the nature of which you are uninformed, but with which I am familiar. To be candid with you," he continued, "one-half the Democratic party here belong to the Order, and I am one of the number." "Then you are no longer Democrats," promptly responded the Governor, "and the very weakness of the Democratic party, of which you have communicated to me the first intelligence, makes it only more imperative duty, by exhibiting the injustice of Americanism, to secure accessions to our ranks to supply the places of those who have deserted us."

The result of that struggle is well known to the country. Many Democrats, under the influence of false pretences, and in ignorance of the real purposes of its leaders, who had been inveigled into the Order, abandoned it at once and reunited themselves with their old friends. Thousands of patriotic old Whigs, of standing and influence, refused to follow their leaders into the meshes of the new party, and contributed materially to swell the number of Gov. Johnson's supporters, and in the end he was for the second time returned as Governor by a triumphant majority.

As a debater, either in the halls of Congress or before the people, Gov. Johnson has few equals. His manner is earnest, impressive, and engaging, conveying to the listener a conviction of his sincerity. His sympathies are all with the great popular party, and hence the secret of his great popularity. They regard him as an exponent of their feelings, and a champion of their rights. One of his chief characteristics, as a politician, is his firm and unflinching devotion to his principles. Superadded to this, he possesses those estimable qualities so rarely to be found among politicians, of undoubted frankness and entire reliability. Friends and foes know, at all times and under all circumstances, precisely where to place him."

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa. The pending canvass in these States is full of hope and encouragement. There can be no doubt of the election of Gen. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, over Wilmot, by a large majority. The Democracy of the "Keystone" are standing too on high Constitutional ground. We give the following as a specimen of their resolutions. They all breathe a similar spirit:

"Resolved, That the democracy of York county cordially approve of the policy of the national administration, and believe that under the wise and eminently patriotic counsels of President Buchanan and his able and experienced cabinet the foreign and domestic affairs of the general government will be so directed and controlled as to result in the continued prosperity and glory of our common country."

"Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the political integrity, the high moral character, and the faithful public services of Gen. Wm. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and that the numerous qualifications he possesses for the gubernatorial chair of his native State entitle him to the earnest and hearty support of the democracy of York county."

"Resolved, That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott vs. J. F. A. Sandford is one fraught with interest to the people of this country, and calculated to have an important bearing upon the future destiny of our Union, and that we clearly recognize the sound policy of its doctrines, and give our unqualified assent to its vital principles."

"Resolved, That we steadfastly maintain our unqualified hostility to all secret political associations whose object is to proscribe, on account of birth or religion, those who seek an asylum upon our shores; and that we look with confidence to the speedy and total overthrow of the republican party, whose sectional doctrines are calculated to array one portion of our country against the other, and thus weaken the bonds of that common Union which has made our people free, happy, and prosperous."

Gov. Chase, the black Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, is evidently alarmed, and is working with desperation for a re-election. The Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date says:

"We conversed yesterday with a gentleman of observation and intelligence, who has been spending a week or two in Fairfax county; and he informs us that the county will give not less than eighteen hundred majority for the Democratic ticket. That will be a heavy gain. We also have information from other counties of the State, that assures us of large gains on our vote of two years ago. The idea of putting the blacks on a social and political equality with the whites, together with the acts of the late legislature, is daily driving voters from the Republican ranks, and enlisting them in the service of the Democracy. The prospect now is that Chase will be back in the White House on the 11th of October, and that his colleagues will be in little better condition."

The Democrats of Iowa are also in high spirits. They speak with confidence of redeeming their State from black Republicanism. We copy from the Iowa Reporter the following resolutions adopted in Johnson county in that State:

"Resolved, That our country may well be proud of the high legal position our United States Supreme Court has taken and honorably maintained among the judicial organs of the world, and that while we look to no other authority but reason for our political faith, we are gratified to know its opinion to be in harmony with the doctrines always advocated by the Democracy, in regard to the Constitutional powers and political rights of the States and Territories."

"Resolved, That the recent reign of mobocracy in our State, by which the lives of our fellow citizens have been taken without judicial sanction, has been the practical enforcement and legitimate fruits of the 'higher law' doctrine as expounded by Greeley, Seward and Beecher, and zealously preached and amplified upon by a few fanatical preachers in our own State."

"Resolved, That the recent elections in Iowa clearly demonstrate that the reign of Fanaticism and Black Republicanism is at an end, and that at our next October election the Democracy will arise in their power and shake from them every shackles of Republicanism by which she has been bound, and as we were the first to bow down to receive them, we will be foremost to arise and shake them from us."

"Resolved, That Johnson county pledges herself to the State, that the 'gravel train' shall make the connections and be in 'on time' with the 'shovel and pick-men' on the second Tuesday of October next."

The men who are thus struggling in these States with the demonism of black Republicanism, are national Democrats. Shall we of the South desert them? Shall we class them with the abolitionists? Never! They have our gratitude and admiration for their unflinching and self-sacrificing advocacy of our Constitutional rights; and we feel that their triumph at the polls will be to a large extent a triumph for us also. May God speed them in their noble work!

DR. DEEMS.—We learn from the Enquirer that this distinguished orator has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in Richmond on the 17th inst., in defence and recommendation of the Order of Odd Fellows. We are sure, says the Enquirer, that but to mention the name of so popular a speaker will ensure a crowded audience.

The President's Letter.

The President's late manly and patriotic letter in reply to the Connecticut clergymen, is hailed with satisfaction in all portions of the country. Nor is the Northern conservative and Democratic press behind that of the South in commending this document. We give below some specimens of the tone in which it has been received by our Northern contemporaries. The Pennsylvaniaian says:

"There is a total absence of all mere partisan declamation in this paper of the President. He properly rebukes the illegal and dangerous tendencies of the Topeka convention; but even that is done as an impartial judge, who looks only to the evidence for his facts, and the law for his guide. The deep feeling of reverence for the constitution which is manifested in every line of this answer of Mr. Buchanan contrasts most forcibly with that want of proper regard for the faithful administration of law which forms the basis of the 'memorial' of Prof. Silliman and his colleagues. Mr. Buchanan has thus early in his administration put on record a most powerful rebuke to that spirit of pharisaical superiority which underlies the whole abolition movement in the country, and at the same time furnished another evidence of his intention to preserve the rights of the States and the integrity of the Union from the open attacks of traitors and the secret machinations of professing friends."

The Press, Mr. Forney's paper, says: "A public man who is fortunate in his friends is an object of envy to his opponents. But Mr. Buchanan is fortunate in his enemies—eminently fortunate, in that they have furnished him an opportunity of appealing against an insane sectionalism, at a critical period like the present, to the whole country. The Executive is compelled both by custom and by courtesy to be silent in the midst of calumny. He must stand by and see his motives impugned and his sincerity suspected, and refrain from the utterance of that word which, spoken from him, would blow his assailants into the air. But there are proper exceptions to every general rule, and in this case the exception enables a good man to rebuke, in the language of the simple truth, a most unwarrantable and gratuitous indignity to himself, and a gross libel upon history. We do not think that the annals of controversy can furnish a more complete reply to a dogmatic assumption of superior patriotism and piety than that contained in Mr. Buchanan's response to these Connecticut meddlers. The country owes them thanks, for the first time in many years—thanks for exposing their vain and unwarrantable pretensions, and for the President's old-fashioned Pennsylvania logic and common sense."

That old and sterling Journal, the Boston Post, says: "President Buchanan's reply to the Silliman memorial will remind old democrats (and old federalists too) of the times and the writings of Jefferson. Though there may be some doubt whether the President should have replied at all to these memorials, there can be no question as to the power, dignity, and conclusiveness of his rejoinder. The correspondence is a striking illustration of the democracy of our institutions. The Chief Magistrate of a mighty republic stands with his feet upon the ground, and answers the complaints in the face of the world—all the world will say courteously, and a great majority of it will say triumphantly."

The Trow (New York) Budget introduces the letter with the following remarks: "This letter, after having been kept back some weeks, has now made its appearance, and we need no time in laying it before our readers. The reply of the President is something more than a scathing rebuke of his clerical chateaus; it is as well a forcible exposition of Executive duty and a masterly vindication of the Kansas policy of the administration. His position towards the Topeka convention is precisely similar to that of President Madison toward the old Hartford convention, and he follows that precedent that has been sustained by the good sense of the whole country for more than forty years. He will take no notice of the proceedings of such 'illegal and dangerous combinations' until they shall perform some act that will bring them in actual collision with the constitution, and then 'they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government.' We imagine it will be some time before Prof. Silliman and his clerical coadjutors draw Mr. Buchanan out the second time."

THE "SOUTHERNEAN PASSAGE."—Mr. N. P. Banks, Speaker of the House of Representatives, thus described in one of his speeches, delivered some two years since, the mapner in which Know Nothings were made:

"A covered way, a sort of subterranean passage, a low-browed cavernous avenue, by which men could pass from one point to another, and were carried from one camp to another, seeing nobody, hearing nobody, and saying nothing to nobody."

There it is, done to the life. Mr. Banks is himself a Know Nothing, and he is also a black Republican. It is stated that while a member of the House he initiated some fifty or sixty of his brother members into the Order. He is now the black Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and he is opposed by Gov. Gardner, who belongs to the other wing of the so-called "Americans." Judging from the accounts we see in the Massachusetts papers, the election depends upon the issue made up between the two, as to which of them has gone farthest and labored hardest to injure and degrade the South. They both know that the surest way to obtain votes in Massachusetts is to exhibit a record of bitter hostility to the Southern States. Mr. Banks thinks that, on this account, he has the election; and Gov. Gardner thinks that, for the same reason, he has it. The people of that State will vote soon, and the country will then know. We take no interest in the matter.

BRANDY FROM SUGAR CANE.—A Mr. Jno. W. Reid writes to the Editors of the New York Evening Post that he has made a very good article of brandy from the Chinese sugar cane. He says it costs but thirty cents per gallon to produce it, and will be worth \$1 to \$3 per gallon according to quality. He says a gallon of proof spirit can be obtained from each gallon of fermented syrup. He adds:

"The quantity of alcohol now used for purposes of illumination, adapted to say nothing of medicines, chloroform, and medicinal extracts, is enormous, and was beginning to have a serious effect on the price of bread, owing to the wholesale destruction of the cereals required to produce it. Now, however, we have found a substitute, which, besides supplying syrup and alcohol, will also yield from the same crop a large amount of forage and grain for the fattening of stock."

We shall begin to believe after a while, that the Chinese sugar cane is like the negro's rabbit—"good for every thing."

THE WEATHER AND THE CHINCH BUG.—The weather here is dry, with little prospect of rain. The drouth is operating injuriously on late corn, turnips, potatoes, and peas. We learn too that the chinch bugs have commenced their ravages again in the fields, and that the late corn is being blighted and cut off. A good shower about this time would be of much service.

THE TRUE PLATFORM.—As having a bearing upon the Kansas question, and as indicative of the creed of the State Rights party, we ask the attention of our readers to the following noble sentiments, which were published in the far-famed address of the Southern members of Congress in 1849. This address was called forth by the questions touching the admission of California, and it was penned by Mr. Calhoun himself, and signed by such men as Hunt, Mr. Mason, Butler, R. W. Johnson, Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, Barnwell Rhett, Atchison, and Wm. R. King. Read it:

"We hold that the Federal Government has no right to extend or restrict slavery any more than to establish or abolish it; nor has it any right whatever to distinguish between the domestic institutions of one State or section and another. As the Federal representatives of each and all the States, it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, equal and exact justice to all. We ask not, as the North alleges we do, for the extension of slavery. That would make discrimination in our favor as unjust and unconstitutional as the discrimination they ask against us in their favor."

The Paducah (Ky.) Herald says: "This is the standard by which we shall judge the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. This is the test which State Rights Democrats will apply to it. If, at the end of one year, the glorious old patriot is found lacking to this standard, we shall not be slow to denounce where we now defend."

The Herald will find no cause for denouncing where it now defends. Mr. Buchanan is as sound and as true as Mr. Calhoun himself would have been, if called to the Presidency. He is at heart a State rights Democrat, and he shows his faith by his works. We have never doubted him for one moment, and never expect to doubt him. We rely upon him as upon an old and tried friend of our rights and of a Constitutional Union.

JUDGE BRAGG.—Th Hon. John Bragg, of Mobile, is at present in this City on a visit to his brother, Gov. Bragg. Judge Bragg represented his native County, Warren, in the Legislature of this State some twenty-five years ago. He subsequently removed to Alabama, where he has won a reputation as a jurist and statesman of which any man might be proud. He represented the Mobile District one term in Congress, after which he declined a re-election. It is hardly necessary to add that the Judge is, like his brother the Governor, a sterling, old-fashioned Jackson Democrat.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.—The long winter evenings are approaching, Congress will soon be in session, the news from Europe will continue to be interesting, and you will want to hear of the crops and prices; and now is, therefore, a good time to subscribe for newspapers. One of the many newspapers which ought, for example, to be subscribed for is The North-Carolina Standard. It is printed in Raleigh, at \$2 per annum for the weekly, and \$4 for the semi-weekly. Send in your names with the cash.

"THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK."—We are indebted to the author, M. W. Cluskey, Esq., of Washington City, through W. H. Joyner, Esq., for a copy of 'The Political Text Book, or Encyclopaedia'—an advertisement of which will be found in another column. We have examined this work with some care, and we are much pleased with it. It is indeed a book which "no political speaker or editor should be without." Price \$3.

TEXAS.—The Democratic victory in Texas is full and complete, though the majority against Houston for Governor would have been much larger if the Democratic candidate had been a talking man. Gen. Houston made many a vote by his declamation and his eloquent appeals to his old friends. It is thought that Hon. J. P. Henderson, a native of this State, and Col. Wigfall, a native of South-Carolina, will be chosen to the United States Senate from Texas.

FOR THE STANDARD. EDGEcombe AHEAD! MESSRS. EDITORS: Though I have ever disliked to see persons receive praise for the mere discharge of duty, I feel that it is proper and just to give public notice of a modest letter lately addressed to me, as chairman of the committee who have in charge the North-Carolina Journal of Education.

A common school teacher of Edgecombe—a person who has heretofore made no effort, that I know of, to attract notice, and has made no pledge in regard to the Journal, has sent me the names of sixteen subscribers, with a check for the cash. In the modest letter which he writes, he says: "I am comparatively a stranger in Edgecombe, but I found little difficulty in getting the above number of subscribers. So far only two men have families have refused to subscribe when solicited. I may be mistaken, but I think I could get twice the number sent."

My own experience confirms these opinions. Almost any number of subscribers could be obtained if teachers and friends of the cause would apply for them.

The teacher of the Male Academy in Greensboro' got twenty with little trouble. I received a larger number, and was surprised at the small proportion of refusals to direct applications. But so far, of common school teachers, Mr. W., of Edgecombe, carries the banner. Will the hundreds of good teachers of the State be content to permit him to maintain his honorable position without a struggle?

C. H. WILLEY, Chairman. Committee of Publication of the N. C. Journal of Education.

Sept. 2nd, 1857.

MARRIED. In this City, on Wednesday morning last, by Rev. B. T. Blake, Miss Corinna B. Lemay, daughter of Rev. Thomas J. Lemay, to Joseph D. Powell, Esq., of this County.

In this City, on the morning of the 7th, by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, R. J. Havens, Esq., to Mrs. Fannie Anderson, all of this City.

THE MARKETS. NORFOLK MARKET. REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD," BY A. M. PHEETERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants. NORFOLK, Sept. 7, 1857.

FLOUR—Is arriving freely, and is very dull sale. We quote R. F. 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4; Extra 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; Family 8 3/4 @ 8 1/2. WHEAT—Is very dull. The large quantity of what comes in at market in bad order makes buyers afraid to operate to any extent. We quote Red 31 @ 32; White 1 30 @ 40, for parcels in order, with a downward tendency.

CORN—The market is quiet, with sales at 52 @ 53. RYB.—Is dull. Fine Bpts. Turp. 45 @ 46; Tur. 21 @ 22. COTTON—Market firm; stock light; last sales 14 1/2 cts. BACON—Very scarce. Hoghead 10 1/2 @ 11; Hams 18; Western Sides 12 1/2; Shoulders 14 @ 15. DRIED FRUIT—Sales Active at 17. No Peaches have yet come to market.

SALT—R. B. 31 @ 32; G. A. 10 @ 11. SUGAR—Is dull. Fine 28; Mexican 28; Manipulated 28. GROCERIES—P. R. Sugar 11 1/2 @ 12; Cuba 10 1/2 @ 11; Crushed 14 1/2; "A" Coffee 13 1/2; "B" 13; "C" 12 1/2 @ 13; Rio Coffee 12 1/2 @ 13; Laguyras 14 @ 15; Java 15 @ 16; Mocha 16 @ 17; S. O. 17 @ 18; Cane 52 @ 53; Rice 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4.

Office North-Carolina Railroad Co., Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1857. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING Stock subscribed for in this Company, will be sold for cash on the 1st day of October next, at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, unless the same shall be paid before that date.

NAME.	No. of Sols.	NAME.	No. of Sols.		
E. D. Austin, now in the Wm. McCauley, name of Ohio Gillespie, 15 C. Myers,	1	Sam. N. Black, Black McGowan,	1		
Dabney Osby,	79 J. H. Parker,	1	Michael Davis,	3 J. B. Russell,	1
C. DeFries,	1 W. S. Simpson,	2	James Griswold, transferred to John Kennedy,	46 J. C. Turrentine,	2
Section chairs, D. T. Dyer,	1	C. W. D. Hatchings,	2 J. A. Wally,	1	
L. E. Heart,	1 W. Ward,	1	John A. Long,	1 Mark & Foley,	1
Richd Ligon,	1				

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer. 1202-21st.

September 11, 1857. WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA, situations in a Seminary or Private Family, one to teach Music, the other English, with French and Drawing.

Refer Mr. J. Brown, of Raleigh, N. C. September 11, 1857. 63-71.

WINTER OATS.—GENUINE ARTICLE, IN Sacks of 2 1/2 bushels, or 75 lbs. standard weight, for sale. Apply, at Farmer's Hall, to JAS. M. TOWLES. 1202-41st.

NOTICE. SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND FOR \$3,000, LYING IN Wake Forest District, in 3 miles of Forestville, and the same distance from Wake Forest College, about half of the land in original form of good quality, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. There is a comfortable dwelling with convenient out-buildings and excellent water. Also, a circular saw-mill, nearly new, with a good supply of pine and oak timber.